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and in consequence, the trees, on being planted, require to be gradually inured to the open air. This moss is very common in most parts of Europe and America, which renders this application of it more facile, and the discovery more important.

Advantage of the use of Cock's-foot grass.

At the annual sheep-sheering at Holkham, in Norfolk, J. W. Coke, esq. M. P. recommended, as deserving particular attention, the cultivation of Cock's-foot grass, and a little Dutch clover with it. It had maintained in capital condition, ever since the turnips were consumed, seven sheep per acre, and would have carried more. The cock's-foot grass Mr. Coke most highly recommended as far preferable to rye-grass, which was a much more exhausting crop, would not carry so much stalk, and consequently the more manure being thus put on the land, the corn crop was greater.

As a proof its strong vegetative power, a plant of cock's-foot, constantly cut down close for twenty-two days, grew every twenty-four hours one inch in height, and shooting most luxuriant branches, afforded more abundant food than rye-grass. Mr. Coke recommends of the cock's-foot for seed, two bushels an acre, and eight pounds of Dutch clover.

Observations. Many other grasses would probably be found beneficial to farmers, as well as the above; among which we take this opportunity to recommend to their notice the sweet-leaved astragalus (*astragalus glycyphyllos*). We understand Mr. Arthur Young, of England, has a very high opinion of it; and a gentleman of considerable botanical knowledge, a friend of the writer's, has mentioned it to him, as possessing properties for the food of cattle, which set it far above most grasses in use.

DETACHED ANECDOTES.

LINEN NECESSARY FOR "THE RESURRECTION."

IN one of the parishes of Dublin, the clerk having officiated many years, considered himself fairly entitled to be regulator of the ceremonies of the parish church at least; and if he was not a second P. P. was not far from it. Among the several curates, who had successively been initiated during the clerk's residence, a worthy young clergyman from the country, a friend of the writers, was one; shortly after he had engaged in that sacred function, a poor man died, at whose burial, of course, neither scarf nor hat-band were given, as is customary there at the funerals of those whose friends can afford it. The worthy curate was going on with the funeral service, over the body of the poor man, in the same way as he had been accustomed in the country, never suspecting that in that awful ceremony any refinements could have taken place. What then was his surprize, on coming to the words, "I am the resurrection and the life," to be

suddenly accosted by the clerk, in a loud whisper, with stop, sir! stop! *we never give "the resurrection and the life," in our parish, when there is no linen.*

ERRONEOUS MEDICAL PRACTICE.

In 1711, Joseph I. the emperor of Germany, an amiable prince, in the thirty-second year of his age, fell a victim to the ignorance of his physicians, who, while he was ill of the small-pox, swathed him in twenty yards of English scarlet broad cloth, when the disorder was at the height.

JUST APPRECIATION OF BIRTH-DAY ODES.

This same prince disliked flattery, and suppressed the accustomed compliments in such productions, "L come, said he, not to listen to praises, but to hear music."

ENGLISH BULL.

A woman having received some ill usage from her landlady, in the vicinity of Clerkenwell, London, had her summoned before the justices at the sessions held there. The injured woman proved to be a sailor's widow, and there was